OUR CITY HOMES.

We are crowding the homes of our people in Cincinnati to a degree injurious to both health and comfort. Our city has been, and probably is still, able to claim for itself the rank of the healthiest city of the United States. The mortuary statistics of the country will be found to verify this claim. But, unless we gease crowding the homes of the city with overwhelming numbers, our claim to this valued distinction of superior healthfuluess will certainly be lost.

The whole number of people in the United States living in cities of over 25,000 population exceeds 6,000,000, or about one-seventh of our whole population. The average number of persons to each house in fourteen of the principal cities of the United States is eight. In Boston this average number is doubled, and in New York it is eighteen persons to each house. In Cincinnati the number'is but a small fraction less than nine persons, while in Philadelphia it is but leans, San Francisco and Washington City average six and a half. Chicago, St. Louis and Newark average seven.

From this it will be seen that we are already in excess of our sister cities of the West in the crowded state of our city homes, and in excess of other manufacturing cities in the East in this regard.

In New York and Boston the people have proceeded upon the tenement house plan of accommodating the industrial classes with family homes. The crowded condition of those cities, as shown by the figures of the above average, has become almost intolerable. The tenement house system is found to be but slightly the ordinary expense of rent. And against this moderate advantage are the very important considerations of the tendency of that system to engender discase, improvidence, and vice among the families housed under this system.

Tenement houses, however large and "homes" for their occupants. Their families can not command the privacy nor the comforts of a home, even though the home were much smaller than the rooms they occupy. The children must neces sarily be exposed to evil examples and victous companionship. The family rooms must needs be exposed to poisonous gases and fetid smells. The temptation to the laboring man to spend his leisure hours abroad become overwhelming, and this leads to drink and general demor-

Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit and spread themselves out as population increases. Suburban districts become working men upon grounds favorably peerest, by uiligence and economy, to acquire for himself a "home" in a ver few years; and the acquisition of that little home is the eventual making of the man and his family.

keep pace with the increase of population. To scale the hills and reach the undulating table-lands beyond the bluffs was not easily accomplished by those whose industrial duties demanded fixed hours of labor. Consequently, the crowd ing of our population into houses within the limits circumscribed by the hills has been going on until the numbers to each house are becoming excessive; too great for health, for comfort, for the moral and physical well-being of our citizens.

To remedy this tendency to an evil condition of our population we need at least two things-more feasible means of transit, cheap, rapid and regular, to enable workingmen to reach their homes in the suburbs; and some systematic plan of land investments whereby places for homes on small holdings can be secured by men of but moderate means; or by savings from their stated wages.

No city on this continent has such beautiful and healthful suburban surroundings as has Cincinnati. But the land is held mostly by wealthy land owners, who are content with its growth in value without any improvement of their own, and who do not care to be troubled the business of subdividing and selling off small lots on time for payment. This thing holds Cincinnati back in her growth very materially. Something has been done to obviate this by means of "land associations," whereby very desirable additions have been made, by purchase and subdivision, to our suburban districts. But we need a dozen such enterprises where we have had one. And we believe there "are millions" in them, if honorably and legitimately conducted; and that the work ing people of our city, now too crowded for comfort or health, would rise up and call them blessed.

In an editorial of the STAR, a few days since, on the "Business Outlook," we predicted the steady revival of business in the near future. A somewhat careful examination of the movements of trade and manufacturing, made since that article was written, most thoroughly confirms the views then advanced. From our exchanges we find that, in Massa chusetts, the business at Athol has revived beyond expectation, and that the mills are now running on full time.

The Montague Paper Company at Turner's Falls have started up ten of their

THE DAILY STAR pulp machines anew. The Knitting Machine Company of Chicago, Bull chine Company at Chicopee Falls has just declared a dividend of 80 per cent. for the year. The Griswoldville Company are now pushing their cotton mills to eleven hours' work per day, but requiring only ten hours of the younger hands.

The boot manufacturers, Kendall & Go., at Athol, report a "rushing trade this fall, having more business than to three years past," and not able to fill the orders. Atwood, in heavy boots, makes a similar report. Fisher & Co.'s cotton and hosiery mills have just started up again with full force. Clapp's foundry and shops, idle for the past year, started again with full orders for work. Tais is the largest establishment of the kind in Northampton.

At Ware, the Gilbert Manufacturing Company is starting up new works to meet the demand on them for dress goods. The Otis Company at the same place is also starting up their mills The Cotton Mills at West Warren are now running full time, after running part time for several months.

In Westfield the cigar factories are selling more cigars than at any previous time known to the place. The gin dis six persons to each house. New Or- tillery there likewise reports largely increased sales. The Johnson Manutacturing Company at North Adams is now turning out 5,000 yards daily of their superior ginghams.

night and day to fill orders, and are enlarging their works. Aiken & Drummond, machinists, at Louisville, are also running their works with full force night and day. After a protracted suspenentarging their foundry works, and have orders on hand for five months' business beneficial in the matter of cheapening ahead. The old mill at Pomeroy, having been repaired, is now about ready to start upagain.

These are indeed but a few of the indications of like kind falling under our notice, showing that when the fall elections are over, and political quietude established, we may confidently look for imposing in the mass, do not furnish a revival of business upon a sound and substantial basis.

THE United States District Court, at Baltimore, has recently been reading a rather severe lecture to a man named Johnson, on the subject of the postal laws. It appears that a person named Drexel was indebted to Johnson in the sum of \$28, and went south without paying and probably without notifying Johnson. The latter became indignant, indeed it may be said that he waxed exceeding wroth, at this want of courtesy on the part of Drexel. He accordingly Cleveland have pursued a different plan. sat nimself down to write the expres-With them the tenement-house is com- sion of his private opinion concerning paratively little known. Those cities such neglect of the rules of politeness As the vehicle of his sentiments, Mr. Johnson selected a United States postal covered with snug little homes, built by card, cost one cent. It had the merit of cheapness, and also of publicity. And leased, or sold on extended time, with this is how he filled in the blank lines annual payments that enable even the for the address on said postal card, viz: "H. C. Droxel, first-class runaway thief and petty swindler, Jacksonville,

Fla., scourer and dyer and sneak-thief. On the other side of the card bearing this complimentary address; he wrote the following touching inscription, to-

damned head. You lied even to your wife and about her, you infernal scoundrel. To call you a sneak-thiet would be to disgrace a jail-bird. Your old, worthless note, of course, was protested. Why did you not tell me to save myself? With contempt.

"C. H. JOHNSON."

Subsequently the same Mr. Johnson wrote to the same Mr. Drexel two other postal cards of like tenor and effect; and duly forwarded the same through the U. S. mails. Probably Mr. Johnson did not then know that the laws of Congress did not permit the Government mails to be made the medium for carrying indecent defamatory epistles by means of open postal cards, and that the penalty for so doing was a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years nor less than one year.

But, on being arrested, Mr. Johnson became more learned in the law; and, finding the "law which killeth" decidedly opposed to his postal card practices, he pleaded guilty, and prayed the Court to be merciful to him, a miserable sin-

The Court thereupon considered that he had sinned about \$200 worth, and so let him off on payment of that amount and costs. Not having the shekels ready, he had to go to jail; where at last advices he remained in durance vile. And all for a postal card peppered with libel.

THE ballot is silently executing freemen's will to-day in nearly one-third of the States of the Union. So let it be forever! The Eastern papers generally concede a Republican majority in Pennsylvania; but the Demograts are quite sanguine of success in New York. Both parties can tell more about it after the votes are counted. Better wait till to-morrow's news is received.

One stout woman with a club will do more toward bringing a man to a sense of his shortcomings than all the writings of all the holy fathers. Mr. Town, of Huntington, will admit this to be true. Mr. Town is a—a bituminous American. (The word "colored" is becoming hackneyed.) Mrs. Town discovered him in the act of making advances to a strange lady (also bituminous). She resorted to the original rapid transit system, and took him home by the hair; then she whipped him with a stick of cord-wood until his susplcion that Yankee Doodle had come to Town, accompanied by Hail Columbia, on very particular business, became a settled conviction. And that, fellow-women, is the way to crush the viper on the domestic hearth.—Inter-Ocean-One stout woman with a club will do

The Cattle Kings of the Plains A Cattle Range One Hundred and Fifty alx Hiles Long The Great Herds of the Man Who Ognatit.

[From the Omaha Herald.] In my letter hitherto I have describ some of the cattle ranges in Western Nebraska and Wyoming and given the Nebraska and Wyoming and given the particulars in regard to some of the sheep ranches I visited, but I now propose by way of conclusion to give some account of the cattle king of the Country. The cattle king I shall designate is none other than J. W. Hiff, whose ranch is in northern Colorado. This ranch is one hundred and fifty miles long and begins at Julesburg on the east, and extends to Greeley on the west. Its southern boundary is the South Platte river and its northern boundary is the divide, rocky and bluffy, south of Lodge Pole creek. It has nearly the shape of a right angled triangle, the right being at Greeley and the base line being the South Platte river. river.

ver. The streams flowing through it, first, the river already named, Chow Creek the river already named, Chow Creek and other smaller creeks and streams and other smaller creeks and streams which take their rise in living springs in and near the buffs in the divide mentioned, and flow in a southerly direction into the South Platte river. It includes bottom and upland ranges, and has several camps or ranches. The chief ranch is received to Science and about for is nearly south of Sidney and about for-ty miles from Julesburg. At this ranch there are houses and slieds, and some more than two sections of land fenced in. All the cattle bought by Mr. liff are turned over to him and branded at this place. Here are his private stock yards, with corals, chutes, and all the necessary conveniences for handling cattle. It is on the South Platte river In Illinois, the glass-works at La Salle are about starting up again. The Rivet Company at Cuyahoga Falls, O., run night and day to fill orders, and are en

He cuts no hay for his cattle.

They live the entire year on the rich native graus on his range, and with the exception of a severe winter now and then, the percentage of loss is not very great. Ar. Liff is a torough cattle man, sion, the Eagle Furnace Company at and from his long experience has a per-youngstown, O., has commenced work ect knowledge of the business. He began in 1860, and during the war had gain. Crane & Co., at Cleveland, are Government contracts to fill in New Mexico and in other troutier Territories. He supplied most of the beef for the contractors who built the Union Pacific rail-road and bought immense herds of cattle in Texas and the Indian Territory, which in Texas and the Indian Territory, which were criven along the line of the road to supply the laborers with beef. He has been engaged in the stock business in Kansas, New Mexico and now in Colorado, and thinks his present location admirably adapted to the business, if the sheep men will only keep out of it.

He has bought and now owns some twenty thousand acres of his present range and will undoubtedly nucchase.

range and will undoubtedly purchase more land as soon at it comes into mar-He now owns twenty-six thousand head of cattle, and will have this number after his sales for the present year are completed. The number of calves brand-ed this year on his ranch will be from our thousand five hundred to five thousand head, and his sales of three and lour year old steers and fat cows the present fall will probably amount to the same number. He told me that he ex-pected to realize the sum of \$33 per head net on his sales this year. At this rate four thousand five hundred head would bring him the snug little sum of \$148,500. bring him the sung little sum of \$148,500. To take care of this immense herd he employs from twelve to thirty-five men—very few usually in the winter, and the largest number during the "round ups" in the spring.

At the present time he has twenty-four men employed, and he is cutting out of his herd the four year old steers and fat cows which he intends to ship. While engaged in this work the same men are

engaged in this work the same men are gathering the cows with unbranded calves, which they put into the corrals by, and after the calves are branded they are turned loose with the herd again. His herd is rapidly being graded up by the introduction of thor-oughbred Durham bulls. In addition to the cattle raised in this ranch, he deal argely in Texas and Indian cattle, and has now advertised for twenty thousand head of Texas cattle to be delivered at by our peculiar locality. Situated in a plain of but narrow dimensions, and surrounded by precipitous bluffs, the extension of the city territorially could not pay \$7, \$11 and \$15 respectively. This is at least ten per cent. advance on the prices paid for the same kind of cattle this year, and indicates their scarcity in Texas. It his complement is not filled out in Texas cattle he thinks he can sup-ply the deficiency in Oregon and Monta-

na cattle.

Mr. Ilist estimates the increase of cattle from his home-herd—outside of purchases and sales—to be about sevenly per cent. per year, and about equally divided as to gender. He does not sep arate his bulls from his herd, but allows arate his bulls from his herd, but allows them to run in it the entire year. In this, I think, he makes a mistake, and I believe his percentage of increase would be much larger if no calves were born during the severe winter and spring months of each year. The loss in calves at these times must be very great. His shipping points are at Pine Buffs and Julesburg, on the Union Pacific, and at Deer's frail, on the Kansas Pacific. He will probably ship two trains from the latter point the present year, while the balance of his cattle will be shipped over the Union Pacific.

Lest any one should come to the con-

beinne of his cattle will be shipped over the Union Pacific.

Lest any one should come to the conclusion that this business is all profit, and that the expenses and losses do not amount to much, let me further state that Mr. Hiff's policy is to keep his expenses as low as possible, having the keeping and safety of his cattle constanting in view. Last year I think the expenses of herding, etc., amounted to less than \$15,000, and will amount to a still less sum this year. But the losses from thefts and deams some years are frighten. The winter of '71-21 think was very severe. There were deep snows over his range that remained on the ground a long time, and the storms were locessant. In the midst of these storms Mr. Hiff visited his ranch and found his cattle literally dying by thousands. On the leands in the South Platte river he tound and drove off into the sand hills on the south side, after great exertion, some two thousand seven hundred head, and of this number less, than half have since been recovered.

They bleaching bones now whiten the clusion that this business is all profit, and that the expenses and losses do not amount to much, let me further state that Mr. Hiff's policy is to keep his expenses as low as possible, having the keeping and safety of his cattle constantly in view. Last year I think the expenses of herding, etc., amounted to less than \$15,000, and will amount to a still less sum this year. But the losses from thefts and deads some years are frightful. The winter of 71-21 think was very severe. There were deep snows over

and of this number less, than half have since been recovered.

Their bleaching bones now whiten the plains in the vicinity where they were frozen and starved to death, and those that were recovered were found in two different States and four different Territories in the Union. More than \$24,000 were expended in trying to find them. Nor was this all. It was impossible to tell for a number of years how much the loss had been. His books showed nearly five thousand head unaccounted for. No trace of them beyond skeletons could be found, and at last, in the spring of 1874. I think it was, this number was charged to profit and loss account, and the books balanced for a new start. This large number would probably have averaged at least \$20 per head could they have been soid the fall psevious, and at this rate they would have amounted to \$110,000.

business is not all profit; that it is liable to leases the same as any other business; but that in taking the years together, with ordinary care and judgment at will pay large profits and prove to be

desirable business for money making. a desirable business for money making. I would not, however, advise any man to undertake it. It is a business like any ather business, and needs to be learned. To succed in it men must have experience, capital and a good range. Mr. Iliff has all of these, and hence is meeting with commensurate success.

The twenty-six thousand head he now owns, he thinks on an average are worth

The twenty-six thousand head he now owns, he thinks on an average are worth \$18 per head. This rate would place the capital he has invested in cattle at the sum of \$463,000. In addition to this he has one hundred and sixty head of horses and mules, need principally in herding, with wagons, houses, fences, corrals, mowing machines, tools, implementations, and the large tract of land before mentioned. I estimate his capital invested in the cattle business at half a million dollars, and yet from its vary nature he is liable to lose half of it during the coming season. Lifke other business ventures, if a man goes into it, of course he takes the chances, but with care and good management I see no reason way he should not, in nine cases out of ten, win every time. I have thus in brief given some account of the great cattle king of the West, and of the extent and advantages of his ranch. I believe the facts will speak for themselves. the facts will speak for themselves.

There arrived in this city this morning

There arrived in this city this morning from California a cariosity for the Centental at Philadelphia next year. It is a section of one of the boas trees of the Golden State, and is owned by and is in charge of Mr. M. Vivian and his son, Mr. T. Vivian, from whom we obtained some interesting particulars concerning it.

The common name of this wonderful tree growth is the "Bg Tree," and the botanical name is sequoia gigantia. The tree from which this section was cut grew in the Kaweah and Kings River Grove, near the line of Fronso and Tulare counties. California, on the west-slope of the Sierre Neyadas, at an elevation of 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, 45 miles from Visalia, the nearest railroad station.

The age of the tree as indicated by the yearly rings was about 2,250 years, the

yearly rings was about 2,250 years, the rings being so close on the outer edge that it was almost impossible to count hem. The height was 276 feet, The diameter at the surface of the ground was 26 feet; 10 feet above the ground the diameter was 20 feet; 100 feet above the ground, where the first limb projects, the diameter was 14 feet; and 200 feet above the ground the diameter was 9

It was periectly sound and solid. The It was perfectly sound and solid. The bark averaged one foot in thickness, and in some places it was 16 inches thick. The bark of some of this species of tree is 3 feet thick. The estimated number of teet that it would make was 475,000, and the number of cubic feet about 31,000, enough to make tumber and posts for 16 miles of ordinary fence. The weight of the wood when first out was 72 pounds per cubic feet, making the weight of the lumber producing portion 2,232

pounds. It took two men, splendid axmen, ten ays' hard work to fell the tree, and when it iell it broke in several pieces, with a terrible crash. This section was taken from the tree 10 feet above the ground to 26 feet above the ground to the tree is 20 feet. It was believed out just a gellinder and than bollowed out into a cylinder, and then cut into sections, making when put together the body of the tree complete, the gether the body of the tree complete, the wood thus left being from six to eight inches thick, exclusive of the bark. It cost \$500 to cut it down and haul it to Visalia, and \$700 from there to Omaha, two flat cars being used for its transportation. It leaves this evening for St. Louis, where it will be converted into a circular house, fluished off very elegantly on the interior, while the outside will be left in its natural state. It will be on exhibition for a time in that city, and then it will be sent to Philadelphia.—Omaha Ree.

The cutting down of such a tree can scarcely be commended, even for the purpose of exhibition at the Centennial. purpose of exhibition at the Centennial.

It seems like wantonly taking the life of a giant, in order to exhibit him dead.

The Arab races have religiously spared the "cedars of Lebanon" that have remained in growth from the reign of Solomon. Those woodmen of the West have sacrilegiously refused to spare that passerilegiously refused to spare the advantage of having a dress reformers the conserved to spare the advantage of having a dress reformers the conserved to spare the advantage of having a dress reformers reformers the advantage of having a dress reformers reformers of trousers reformers of trousers reformers reformers reformers reformers reformers reformers reformers and reformers reformers reformers reformers reformers reformers and reformers refor triarchal tree whose gigantic bole was already four hundred years old when the Babe of Bethlehem was born. Instead of being destroyed, it should have been protected, by civilized hands, as a still living witness of the fixedness of Nature's laws operating unchangeably through more than two thousand chang- tion of beefsteak. ing years. We may rest assured that man will never see another tree on this continent whose growth can show an antiquity of over two thousand years .-ED. STAR.

"Old Aunt Alice."

[From the Brooklyn Argus.] "Yes, honey, I'se hobbled out into do

sunshine."
The slanting rays of an October sun warmed the blood of old "Aunt Alice" on Sunday afternoon as she sat on a bench in the paupers' yard at Flatbuch.

the reporter. "Ober in de nex' buildin'. Dose ba

"Ober in de nex' buildin'. Dose babies keep still as kittens, but de nusses helier like de day ob dudgment. Ose ob de wimmin rus out into de street an' climbed a tree wid a chile in her arms."
"Didn't you leave the building when the fire broke out?"
"Deed, honey, we didn't. Dose twenty-six old cullud ladies jes drop flat on de flo' an' gin to shout. We all spec to git burned up, an' de power of navigatin' was clar gone. Espec we'd been dar yet ef dey didn't log us oft."
"Were you all carried out?"
"Yes, chile, we was all toted off. Dar was a mighty nice lookin' young gemman got his arms 'round me an' lug me down stairs. I kind o' like dat, for ye see, honey, it was de fus' time dis chile eber got a square buggin' from a white man."

In feeding, see that the foader contains plenty of nitrogen. And this for two reasons: because suck can not digest their food completly without it, and because they need albuminoids for their nutrition." The "Walks and Talka" lesson begins by giving a table compiled by Dr. Harlan, of Wilmington, Par., showing the amount of nitrogen in a ton of different crops.

A ton of Hungarlan millet has twenty pounds, a ton of green clover twelve in feeding, see that the fooder contains

pounds, a ton of green clover twelve pounds, a ton of green cord four pounds. It by Hungarian millet is meant what we call Hungarian grass, or millet, then by mixing equal parts of green corn and millet, we have in the mixture a food as milet, we have in the mixture a food as ricci in nitrogen as green clover. If there is no mixtuke about this, it is to me a very important lesson. Fodder corn which has not nitrogen enough to make it first-class food, finds, in Hungarian grass, a friend that has more of that material than the law, as faild down by Deer Attracter 1000 good todder to material than the law, as laid down by Prof. Atwater, allows good todder to need; but, by putting their nitrogen into a common purse and then dividing equally, they both oan stand in the pressure of clover, which has been considered both king and queen of fodder.

Some experiments in feeding fodder corn this season satisfied me that the same law which governs the time for cutting type, oats and grass, to get the most

ting rye, oats and grass, to get the most milk, governs green corn. When in leaf and before it tassels is the time to cut, to have the cows give the most milk from what they will cat of it. A lot of cows that averaged eight quarts a day on that averaged eight quarts a day on sweet corn todder, tassened and silked, when fed on gourd seed corn in leaf, not tasseled, though it stood six feet high, other conditions, as far as I know, being equal, gave an average of nine quarte

I find it less labor to grow a ton of Southern corn is west han to grow a ton of Southern corn is west han to grow a ton of sweet corn stalks. I hope, another year, to have, from the middle of July to the middle of September, all the corn leaves and Hungarian grass my cows can eat, thereby saving my second crop of clover for the winter. This season I had but little of either, depending mainly upon grass for soiling. My general prac-tice has been to lead two-thirds grass and one-third corn, or Hungarian grass, it looks now as though it would have been better to have led the corn and

been better to have led the corn and Hungarian grass together.

The more I grow and feed Hungarian grass the better I like It. The editor of the Farmer, in speaking of it, says something like this: "Some consider it equal to the best English hay, but I do not; because there is not the variety in it there is in the best hay—which, to be the best purishes of grass." Because of the hest varieties of grass." Because of the best varieties of grass." Because of the benefit to be derived from mixing todder, I have for several years, when fodder, I have for several years, when speaking of Hungarian grass, said: "I would rather have two tons of good hay and one ton of good Hungarian grass than to have three tons of good hay." In feeding out our winter supply of fodder, I think it well to feed some of each quality each day, so as to give as much variety as possible.

Ansel W. Putnam.

Interesting Fact about Camels. it is a curious feature in natural his tory that no water has been found in the storage cells of camels which have died in England, although, as it is well known, the cell department of the camel's stom ach is used in the East by the animal as a reservoir of water, whence it draws its requisite supply for drinking in long journeys across burning deserts. Natu-ralists suppose that the water-storing ceases when the well-being of the crea-ture no longer requires it.

A lady in a palace car on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, some days ago lost a valuable cameo ring set with four diamonds, which slipped from her inger and dropped to the track through the pipe of the wash-stand. An officer of the road walked on the track for a distance of two miles, and was fortunate enough to discover the ring, and it was returned to the owner.

A fashionable young lady, fresh from boarding-school, came to her father's breakfasttable; instead of speaking Eng-lish and saying "Good morning," she lish and saying "Good morning," she spoke French, and said, "Bon jour," "Of course the bone's yours, if you say so," responded the practical old gentle-man, as he handed her the ossified por-

Here is a new way to "shine up" your old silver. Some time ago a little girl in Westfield, N. J., while playing dropped her mother's silver thimble into a chieken coop. Some days afterward two of the chickens were killed, and in the gizzard of one of them was found the lost thimble, finely polished but not injured.

A darkey left in charge of a telegraph office while the operator went to dipner, heard some one "call" over the wires, and began shouting at the instrument, "De operator isn't yer!" The noise

Autumn leaf parties are now the proper thing, the young people going into the woods and decking themselves with the beautifully tinted leaves. The fashion was originally set by Eve.

A New Hampshire postmaster says:
"Folks are makin' a great fuss just
'oause I broke a pauper's ribs. What
was I hired for, I'd like to know—to sit
around and do nothing?"

Medium to the spirit of Samson: "What d'ye want?" Spirit of Samson to medium? "I was wishin' I was alive again just to be a pall-bearer to Gui-hord's stone coffin."

BLASTIC TRUSS.



No. 683 Broadway, New York City, and sent by mail. Call or send for circular and be cured. BRANCH OFFICE: No. 44 West Fourth Street, Clarinath.

CARPENTER'S MANUAL.—A practical guide to use of all tools and all operations of the trade; also drawing for carpenters, forms of contracts, specifications, plans, &c., with plain instructions for beginners, and full glossary of terms used in trade. Huntract by conta, of booxesilers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, New York [au19-d&w,ti]

SAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ATLANTIC AND GHEAT WESTERN,

Depos, Fifth and Roadly. Time. 7 minute Depos, Arriva. Cin M. Cin M. Cin M. New York Exchily. 140A. N. 530A.M. New York Exchily. 1509.M. 530P. R. LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot. Front and Kilgonr. Time, 4 minutes flow. Louisville Ex daily 4:30A.M. 6:40P.M. 9:00A.M Louisville (ex sun). 8:50P.M. 12:55P.M. 7:15P.M Louisville (daily)... 7:15P.M. 5:35A.M. 11:40P.M

MARIBITA AND CINCINNATI.

Depot Pearl and Prim. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Park'b'g (ex Son) ... SeSAN. ... 220P. M. ... SeRAN.
Park'b'g (ex Son) ... SeSAN. ... 220P. M. ... SeRAN.
Ex Sonday ... 4.56P.M. ... 710P.M. 12.26A.M.
Ex Sonday ... 4.56P.M. ... 410A.M. ... 7.25A.M.
Chillistory Ac ... 240P.M. ... 420A.M. ... 5.5A.M.
Liveland Ac ... 12.15A.M. ... 5.5A.M. 12.36P.M.
Loveland Ac ... 12.15A.M. ... 5.5A.M. 12.36P.M.
Loveland Ac ... 6.10P.M. 4.20P.M. ... 220P.M.
Loveland Ac ... 6.10P.M. 4.20P.M. ... 725A.M.
Loveland Ac ... 6.10P.M. 4.20P.M. ... 725A.M. Depot, Pearl and Plans Time, 7 minutes fast.

Battimore (ex San). 8:154.M. 2:30p.M. Mattimore, daily 4:50p.M. 7:10p.M. Haltimore Ex daily 10:30p.M. 4:50a M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot. Kugonr and Front. Time. 7 minutes last Baltimore Ex daily. 7:18A.M. #4:15A.M. 8:00A. Baltimore Ex. 7:00P.M. 6:50P.M. 10:15P.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minutes slor CINCINNATI, HANILTON AND DAYTON,

Depots—Kitth and Hondly. Time—7 mine—7 mine
Dayton Ex. daily 11,90A.M. 5:09P.M.
Dayton Ex. 5:80c.M. \$:50P.M.
Dayton Ex. 5:80c.M. \$:50P.M.
Dayton Ex. 5:80c.M. \$:50A.M.
Dayton Ex. daily 950P.M. 5:50A.M.
Toledo Ex. 7:55A.M. 10:00P.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 950P.M. 5:55A.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 950P.M. 3:55P.M.
Indianapolis Mail 7:30A.M. 10:00P.M.
Indianapolis Mail 7:30A.M. 10:00P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1245P.M. 5:55P.M.
Gomersylic Ac. 6:20P.M. 950A.M.
Ind. Ex (ex Sal.) 7:00P.M. 12:00P.M.
Idehmond Ac. 250P.M. 950A.M.
Idehmond Ac. 250P.M. 950A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 5:30P.M. 950A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 5:30P.M. 950A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:10P.M. 7:35A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:00A.M. 1:0P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:00A.M. 1:0P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:00A.M. 1:0P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:00A.M. 1:0P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 1:30P.M. 955A.M.
Glendaic Ac. 8:50A.M. 8:35A.M.
GLINCINNATI, BICHMOND AND CHICC Depot-Fifth and Hoadly. Time-7 minutes for

CINCINNATI, BICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minus Chicago Mati. 7:20A.M. 9:500-M. Richmond Ac. 2309-M. 1:40r.M. Chicago Ex daily. 7:500-M. 8:20A.M. GINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. Depot, Fitth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes tast, Indianapolis Ex. . . . 7:30 a.m. . 10:00 c.m. . 12:55 p.s. Peorla Ex. . . 1:35 p.s. . 5:55 p.s. . 2:55 p.s. . 2:55 p.s. . 8:35 p.s. . 8:35 p.s. . 12:50 m. . 10:55 a.s. Peorla Ex. . (ex. 8at.) 7:50 p.s. . 12:50 m. . 10:55 a.s.

. GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Morning Mail 7:00 a.M. 9:00 p.M. 0:00 p.M. Night Ex. (ex Sat.).. 7:00 p.M. 8:00 a.M. 10:00 a.M.

| DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. | DODGA, | DODGA, | DOGGA, | DO DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE Depot. Pearl and Plum. City time.

| Depot. Peari and Plum. | City time | Indianapolis Mail. | 755a.A.M. | 12:15r.M. | Lafayette Mail. | 755a.A.M. | 12:15r.M. | Lafayette Mail. | 755a.M. | 12:15r.M. | 12:15r.M

WHITEWATER VALLEY. Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time Cambridge City Ac. 7:90A.M. 6:53P.M. Hagerstown Ac. 6:45P.M. 9:30A.M. Connersville Ac. 7:00A.M. 9:30A.M. Connersville Ac. 4:45P.M. 6:53P.M.

RENTUCKY GENTRAL.

Depot, 8th and Washington, Covington. Nicholasville Ex. 7.00A.M. 6:50P.M. 12:3 Nicholasville Ac. 2:50P.M. 11:50A.M. 5:10 Nicholasville Mix'd. 7:50P.M. 4:50A.M. 5:10 Nicholasville Mix'd. 7:50P.M. 4:50A.M. 6:3 Esimouth Ac. 4:50P.M. 9:50A.M. 6:3 LITTLE MIAM, PAN-HANDLE EAST.

Time, 7 minues fast, New York Ex daily 7:55A.m. 255P.m. 10:22A
New York Ex daily 7:55P.M. 6:50P.M. 6:50A.M. 215P.M. 7:55P.M. 6:50A.M. 7:55P.M. 6:50A.M. 7:50P.M. 7:50P.M. 7:50P.M. 7:50P.M. 7:50P.M. 1:50P.M. 1:50P.M

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGOM VAULEY.

THE SUN. DAILY & WEEKLY for 1875

THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDEN TIAL election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faith

fally and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its regrets and nown.

to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full inagth when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to oftend the most scrupulons and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, casefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contonding for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that diagraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knives, and socks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dolal are regularly reported.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dolal are a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to fromewho make special efforts to extend its circuistion. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, ment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents, the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the samer, postpaid for one year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Fight pages of ty-six columns. Only 51 20 a year, postpaid prepaid, No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four page newspaper of twenty-cipit columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news fee 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 conts amount, or \$6.50 a year. To clubs of

II THE SUN," New York City.